UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

Case No. 16-CR-103-JDP-1

PATRICK S. SWEENEY,

Madison, Wisconsin July 21, 2017

Defendant.

1:00 p.m.

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF PLEA HEARING HELD BEFORE CHIEF JUDGE JAMES D. PETERSON

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff:

Office of the United States Attorney

BY: MEREDITH P. DUCHEMIN

AARON WEGNER

Assistant United States Attorneys 222 West Washington Avenue, Suite 700

Madison, Wisconsin 53703

For the Defendant:

Christopher T. Van Wagner BY: CHRISTOPHER T. VAN WAGNER 110 East Main Street, Suite 705 Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Also Present:

Patrick S. Sweeney, Defendant Marc Stieve, U.S. Probation Officer

CHERYL A. SEEMAN, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter
United States District Court
120 North Henry Street, Room 410
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
1-608-261-5708

1 (Called to order at 1 p.m.) THE CLERK: Case No. 16-CR-103-JDP-1, United 2 States of America v. Patrick S. Sweeney. Court is called 3 4 for a plea hearing. May we have the appearances, please? 5 MS. DUCHEMIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 6 Meredith Duchemin and Aaron Wegner on behalf of the United 7 States. THE COURT: Ms. Duchemin and Mr. Aaron Wegner, 8 9 good afternoon. 10 MR. VAN WAGNER: Your Honor, Chris Van Wagner appearing in person with Patrick Sweeney. 11 12 THE COURT: Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Van Wagner, good afternoon to you. 13 14 MR. VAN WAGNER: Good afternoon. Thank You. 15 THE COURT: We are here for a plea hearing based on a written plea agreement that was signed I think yesterday and it has been provided to the Court. 17 18 Mr. Van Wagner, have you and Mr. Sweeney received a 19 copy of the superseding indictment? 20 MR. VAN WAGNER: We have, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Would you like it read? 22 MR. VAN WAGNER: We would waive a formal reading of it. 23 24 THE COURT: All right. Very good. Let me ask 25 Ms. Duchemin and Mr. Wegner to tell me the penalties that

Mr. Sweeney would face if he were convicted. 1 2 MS. DUCHEMIN: Yes, Your Honor. I believe 3 Mr. Sweeney is prepared to enter a guilty plea to Count 2 4 of the superseding indictment. That count charges a 5 violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 152 6 The maximum penalties for that offense are five 7 years in prison, a \$250,000 fine, three-year period of supervised release, a \$100 criminal assessment penalty, 8 9 plus the possibility of restitution. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And do we have an idea what the restitution amount is going to be? 11 MS. DUCHEMIN: No, Your Honor. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So, 14 Mr. Van Wagner, have you had enough time to talk with 15 Mr. Sweeney about the charges he faces, the penalties that might result, and whether he has any defenses? 16 17 MR. VAN WAGNER: Yes, I have. 18 THE COURT: Very good. Mr. Sweeney, my 19 understanding is you want to enter a plea today. Is that 20 right? 21 THE DEFENDANT: That's correct, Your Honor. 22

THE COURT: All right. Before you do that, the purpose of our hearing is to make sure that you're capable of proceeding today and that your entry of a plea is actually fully voluntary, that it's done understanding the

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charges and the penalties involved, and also that there's a factual basis for the plea, which means that there's reason for me to believe that you're actually guilty before I let you plead guilty.

So I'm going to have to ask you some questions that you'll have to answer under oath. So I'm going to ask you to stand up, raise your right hand, and the clerk is going to swear you to tell the truth.

PATRICK S. SWEENEY, DEFENDANT, SWORN

THE COURT: All right. Very good. Okay. My first few questions are to make sure that your plea is voluntary and that you're capable of proceeding today. Let's begin by having you tell me how old you are.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm 62, Your Honor.

THE COURT: 62. And tell me how much formal education you've had.

THE DEFENDANT: I have a four-year college undergraduate degree, a three-year law degree, and a one-year degree at an LOM program.

THE COURT: Okay. This may seem like a formality to ask you this, but do you think you were able to read and understand the plea agreement before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. Let's find out if there's any reason that you might have trouble

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participating today. Are you suffering from any physical
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   or mental illness?
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            THE DEFENDANT: Not that would effect anything I
   would say here, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's just break it down
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   a little bit. Are you suffering from any mental illness?
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            THE DEFENDANT: I have a mental health condition
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   diagnosed.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Let's talk a little -- we
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   don't need to go into great detail, but I looked at the
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   preservices report. I believe that you have some issues
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   with depression and anxiety. Is that right?
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            THE DEFENDANT: Correct.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Are you on any medication for
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   those?
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            THE DEFENDANT: I am.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Would those medications
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   interfere with your ability to understand what people tell
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   you --
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            THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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            THE COURT: -- or your ability to make good
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   decisions?
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            THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Let's deal with the physical
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   issues that you might have. Are you suffering from any
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physical conditions?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Diabetes 2.
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             THE COURT: Okay. And do you take medication for
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   that?
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             THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Okay. And does that medication
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   interfere with your ability to understand what people tell
   you or your ability to make good decisions?
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            THE DEFENDANT: It does not.
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             THE COURT: Very good. All right. Are you
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   addicted to drugs or alcohol?
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             THE DEFENDANT: I am not.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Are you so tired that you
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   wouldn't be able to follow what we're doing today?
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            THE DEFENDANT: I am not.
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             THE COURT: All right. Fine. And are you under
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   the influence of any drugs or alcohol today other than the
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   medications that we discussed?
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            THE DEFENDANT: I am not.
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             THE COURT: Good. All right. Mr. Sweeney, do
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   you think that you've had enough time to talk with
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   Mr. Van Wagner about the nature of the charges that you
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   face?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
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            THE COURT: Okay. And have you talked about the
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facts that the government thinks it could prove if this case were to go to trial?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And have you talked about whether you have any defenses to the charges?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Finally, have you talked about the United States sentencing guidelines and how they might affect the sentence you might receive?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Good. If you would just tell me, in your own words, what you think you're being charged with.

THE DEFENDANT: Count 2 is a bankruptcy fraud, which has the elements of something like I was involved and filed a Chapter 11 in the Western District of Wisconsin. As a result of that, I submitted papers that listed all of my debts and what kind of debts they were. It said other things, but it certainly said those. And I put down the loans to the partnerships that I was the manager of as loans, but I understand that there was evidence that will be submitted and it will be sufficient to say that I should have put something else like embezzlement on those.

THE COURT: All right. All right. At this point -- we're going to revisit that in a few minutes --

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but at this point you're satisfied that you understand the charges that you're facing. Let me make sure that you understand the penalties. You understand if I accept your plea and adjudge you quilty, you could be subject to the penalties up to the maximum that Ms. Duchemin reviewed? And that means that you could be subject to a term of imprisonment up to five years; do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, Your Honor. THE COURT: And you're subject to a fine of up to \$250,000? THE DEFENDANT: I understand that as well. THE COURT: Okay. You will face a mandatory \$100 13 criminal assessment penalty? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I'm aware of that. THE COURT: Any period of incarceration could be followed by a period of supervised release of up to three years. THE DEFENDANT: I understand that as well. THE COURT: And that period of supervised release would be subject to certain conditions and restrictions that I would impose. And if you violated any of those conditions or restrictions, you can be sent back to prison for violating them; do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: I sure do, yes.

THE COURT: Also, this is a case in which there

is a victim who suffered a financial loss and so you will be subject to an order of restitution; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: There's a possibility of that.

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEFENDANT: I do understand.

THE COURT: Okay. And I guess we don't know what that restitution amount is yet, but you will either agree on it with the government before your sentencing, and if you don't agree, I'll decide what the restitution amount should be. And that might well involve having a hearing and taking some evidence and I'll settle on the restitution amount, and then that will be part of the judgment against you in this case as well; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do understand.

THE COURT: Very good. All right. Let's talk about the federal sentencing guidelines here. We've got Mr. Stieve in the courtroom here from the probation office. And he's going to conduct an investigation and he'll compile information and present it to me in a presentence report that I will use in setting your sentence.

One of the things that the presentence report will do is it will calculate the sentencing range that's

recommended under the United States sentencing guidelines.

And at this point I want to review some of the factors

that go into the calculation of that guideline sentencing

range.

So you understand that the starting point for the guidelines will be the offense level that the guidelines assign to the crime that you're thinking about pleading guilty to. Do you understand that the guidelines offense levels --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, and there's different levels; I understand that.

THE COURT: And then other conduct relevant to your crime. And in a financial crime, the most significant part of the other conduct is not the only thing, but the most significant part is the amount of financial loss. So you understand that other conduct relevant to the offense, particularly the amount of loss, is a factor that gets considered under the guidelines?

THE COURT: Okay. Now, the fact that you've accepted responsibility by pleading guilty, assuming that there's no reason to deny you credit for accepting responsibility, that's a factor that counts in your favor

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that's a factor.

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

under the guidelines; do you understand that?

THE COURT: Now, your role in the offense gets considered. If there's more than one person involved in the offense, if you have a leadership role it counts against you, if you have a minor role it might count somewhat in your favor or at least less bodily against you. And if you did anything to obstruct the investigation of your crime, that's also a factor that's considered under your role in the offense. So you understand your role in the offense is a factor that gets considered?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Your prior criminal record, if you have one, that gets considered, too; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that.

THE COURT: And then I just want to make sure you understand the general perspective of the guidelines, which is to consider a broad range of factors about you and your background, your offense, and the impact of your offense on the victims and on society as a whole. You understand that the perspective is to consider a broad range of factors?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: All right. Good. So let's talk about the process a little bit. The presentence report

will be given to me, it will be given to you and your counsel, and it will be given to the government. If there's anything in that report that you think is incomplete or incorrect or if you think the guidelines aren't calculated right, you can raise objections to the report to me; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: The government will have the same opportunity to make objections to the report. And at your sentencing hearing, I'll rule on any objections and make a final determination about what goes in your presentence report and about what the properly calculated guideline range is. Do you understand that process?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that.

THE COURT: Here's the most important thing to take away: you understand that the guidelines are only advisory. I will consider them, because the law tells me I have to consider them, but I don't have to follow them. I can sentence you to a penalty that's either greater than or less than what the guidelines recommend if I think it's appropriate under the law. Do you understand that the guidelines are advisory?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Good. Now, by pleading guilty today, you are going to give up some constitutional

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

rights that anyone who's accused of a crime has and I want to review some of those with you. So you understand you have the right to have your guilt determined by a jury?

THE COURT: And the jury would have twelve individuals on it and they would have to all unanimously find you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be convicted; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You understood, too, that you and Mr. Van Wagner would be able to help select the people who served on that jury?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you also understand that under the Constitution of the United States, nobody can be forced to admit that they've committed a crime. So you have the right to plead not guilty and to stick with that plea throughout this proceeding. Do you understand you have the right to plead not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: That right also means that if this case were to go to trial, you would have the right to not testify. You could remain silent during the trial and I would have to tell the jury that they could not hold that against you in any way. Do you understand that you have

that right?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: Now, it's also your right, if you were to choose to do so, to testify and you could tell your side of the story. So you understand that if you so chose, you would have the right to testify?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You'd also have the right to do what we call "confront and cross-examine the government's witnesses." That means you could confront them here in the courtroom by facing them here and you could also cross-examine them by having Mr. Van Wagner ask them questions. Do you understand that you have the right to confront and cross-examine the government's witnesses?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: You would also have the right to call witnesses on your own behalf. And even if they didn't want to come here to court, you could compel their appearance by means of a subpoena. Do you understand you have the right to call and compel the attendance of witnesses?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: All right. Good. So I understand this is your first felony conviction; is that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

an impact on your rights beyond the scope of this
litigation, and so I'm going to review some of the aspects
of the way this conviction would affect your civil rights.
So you understand under Wisconsin law, while you're
serving any term of incarceration or under any form of
supervision, you would not have the right to vote; do you
understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you would not have the right to serve on a jury or the right to hold any public office; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, there's another important right that I want to review with you, and this will be a permanent impairment of your civil right, and that is that you would not have, as a person convicted of a felony, you would not have the right to possess any kind of firearm or even ammunition; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

THE COURT: And if you did possess a firearm, or even just the ammunition, you could be charged with a new crime for doing that; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I believe you're a United

States citizen, so what I'm about to tell you probably doesn't apply to you, and that is that a felony conviction could affect your residency status or affect your immigration status, which could result in tendencies, including your deportation from the United States. I want you to be aware of that, but I believe you're a United States citizen. Isn't that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am a United States citizen.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't think that applies to you, but I want you to be aware of it. Finally, the last point I want to make to you about your rights is that you have the right to counsel throughout all phases of this proceeding, including counsel appointed at government expense, if that's necessary. Do you understand you have the right to counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The next thing we need to do is to make sure that we all understand and agree on the terms of the plea agreement, so I'm going to ask

Ms. Duchemin to review the plea agreement. And when she's done, I'm going to come back to you and Mr. Van Wagner and I'm going to ask you if you agree that's the deal you've made with the government.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Duchemin.

MS. DUCHEMIN: Thank you, Your Honor. The complete understanding of the parties is set forth in the signed plea agreement which has been e-filed with the court, as the Court has already referenced.

But in summary, paragraph 1 sets forth the defendant's agreement to plead guilty to Count 2 of the superseding indictment and sets forth the maximum penalties for that offense.

In paragraph 2 the defendant acknowledges that he's giving up certain rights by pleading guilty.

In paragraph 3 the defendant waives his right to appeal any sentence of 24 months or less.

In paragraph 4 the defendant acknowledges his understanding that the plea could have immigration-related consequences if he's not a U.S. citizen.

In paragraph 5 the United States is agreeing to recommend that the defendant receive the maximum available reduction for acceptance of responsibility, provided that he qualifies for it under the factors set forth in 3E1.1 and has not done anything that the United States does not know about that is inconsistent with acceptance of responsibility. This recommendation is also contingent on the defendant providing a full and truthful accounting of financial information and a required financial statement.

The United States can withdraw the recommendation if the defendant does anything between today and sentencing that's inconsistent with acceptance.

In paragraph 6 the United States agrees that the guilty plea will completely resolve all possible federal criminal violations that have occurred in the Western District of Wisconsin, provided the conduct relates to the charged conduct and the criminal conduct was known to the United States at the time of the plea agreement. This agreement is limited to cases where this U.S. Attorney's Office has exclusive decision-making authority. The United States is also agreeing to dismiss the remaining counts of the superseding indictment at the time of sentencing.

In paragraph 7 the defendant agrees to pay restitution, the exact amount of which will be determined by the Court if the parties cannot agree.

In paragraph 8 the defendant acknowledges his understanding that he has to provide truthful financial information in connection with the plea and sentencing.

In paragraph 9 the United States reserves its rights to make arguments in support of or in opposition to the sentence imposed on appeal.

In paragraphs 10 and 11 the defendant acknowledges his understanding that he should not rely on the

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19 possibility of a particular sentence and that the Court is free to reject any recommendations made by the parties and sentence him up to the maximum penalties for the offense. In paragraph 12 the defendant acknowledges that this is the only plea agreement in the case and that prior plea agreements have been rescinded.

Paragraph 13 contains the requirement that all plea agreements have to be approved by the U.S. Attorney and I can represent that this plea has been so approved, as indicated by my signature.

THE COURT: All right. Very good.

Mr. Van Wagner, I'm going to start with you. Is that the agreement you have with the government?

MR. VAN WAGNER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. There's a reference to prior plea agreements. Have all prior plea agreements been presented to Mr. Sweeney?

MR. VAN WAGNER: There was a precharging agreement at some point that was presented to him and it did vary in some ways.

THE COURT: Okay. There's no proposed plea agreement that was made that was not presented to Mr. Sweeney?

MR. VAN WAGNER: This is the one and only plea agreement, that's correct.

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THE COURT: All right. Very good. Okay. Mr. Sweeney, same question to you: is that the agreement, as Ms. Duchemin described it, is that consistent with your understanding of the agreement that you have with the government? THE DEFENDANT: It is, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Very good. I just want to go over one point. I always reiterate this when these come up. But in paragraph 3 there's a limited waiver of your rights to appeal. But you understand that you would have a right to appeal your conviction or your sentence under normal circumstances; you understand that that would be a right that you would have? THE DEFENDANT: I do. THE COURT: Okay. But as long as I sentence you to something that's either 24 months or less, you are agreeing that you will waive your right to appeal your conviction or your sentence? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Very good. Okay. MR. VAN WAGNER: May I interject for the Court's information --THE COURT: Yes. MR. VAN WAGNER: -- although I'm sure it's obvious, there is pending litigation. It does not direct

itself to the count that we intend to plead guilty to.

THE COURT: Yes. This is a civil case involving Mr. Sweeney and some other related conduct that we were talking about?

MR. VAN WAGNER: There was a motion to dismiss of Count 1 and Count 3, but of course the government is agreeing to dismiss those at sentencing. Again there's a plea and we'll follow it. So I've explained all of that to Mr. Sweeney as well. But that will no longer be an issue in the case, much less an issue for appeal.

THE COURT: Okay. Just so I understand your point, as it relates to the original indictment, you had filed a motion to dismiss Counts 1 and 3.

MR. VAN WAGNER: Correct.

THE COURT: And that has essentially been mooted by the superseding indictment. And on the basis of this plea agreement in which the government is going to agree, assuming we complete the whole process here and take a plea and sentence Mr. Van Wagner (sic), at the time of sentencing the government is going to dismiss Count 1 and Count 3.

MR. VAN WAGNER: And therefore we have not at this point and do not intend to file a renewed challenge to the counts in the superseding indictment.

THE COURT: Yes. Right.

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MS. DUCHEMIN: So we didn't ask expressly for a
waiver as to that issue because it didn't relate to the
charge, what he's pleading guilty to. But it's certainly
I think the parties' intention that he's not going to
appeal anything related to statute of limitations.
         THE COURT: Yes.
        MR. VAN WAGNER: That's correct. I agree with
that.
         THE COURT: All right. Very good. Mr. Sweeney,
do you agree with all that?
         THE DEFENDANT: I sure do, yes.
         THE COURT:
                   Okay.
                          All right. So Counts 1 and 3
are going to be dismissed, assuming I accept the plea
agreement and we get to sentencing. And so the challenges
to those are mooted by the fact that the plea is on Count
2 only.
       Okay. All right.
    Mr. Sweeney, did anyone make any other promises to
get you to plead guilty?
         THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Did anyone threaten or try to force
you to plead quilty?
        THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Okay. And did anyone tell you that
you're going to get some particular sentence in this case?
         THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
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know that you've probably discussed the range of sentencing and the impact of the guidelines and all of that, which is of course a good idea to discuss. But do you have any reason to think that I will make a certain decision to give you a particular sentence in this case other than the fact that it will be within the statutory maximum of five years?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that there's no agreement as to sentence.

THE COURT: Okay. Good. All right. And I'm entitled to look at your presentence report and make a fair evaluation. And regardless of what the guideline says, I can sentence you up to five years; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Sure. Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Now, also, you understand that once I accept your plea, you're not free to withdraw your plea of guilty, even if I don't accept any recommendations that the government says it's going to make; do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand that.

THE COURT: And there's not a lot of recommendations in here, but there is a recommendation that the government says that it would make, is that they

would recommend that you get maximum credit for acceptance of responsibility. That's the main recommendation in there. But you understand I'll consider that recommendation, but I don't have to follow that one either; do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do understand.

THE COURT: And if I don't follow it, it doesn't give you a basis to withdraw your plea.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: All right. The next thing we have to do is determine that there's a factual basis for the plea. So I'm going to ask Ms. Duchemin to tell me, in summary, what the government would present if the case were to go to trial. And again when she's done, then I'm going to come back to you and Mr. Van Wagner and ask you to confirm that you agree that the government could prove those things. Ms. Duchemin.

MS. DUCHEMIN: Your Honor, had the case gone to trial, the United States would have introduced the following evidence, in summary, as it relates to Count 2 of the superseding indictment:

The United States would have called Michael Casey and Joel Frank. They would have testified that they were business partners and co-owners with the defendant of three companies: Fairview Ridge, Fairview Ridge II, and

Fairview Ridge III. The defendant was the managing member and had control over the company's bank accounts.

Casey and Frank would have testified that in early 2007, the defendant approached them about a way for the companies to make money. The defendant represented that he had a friend and legal client, Mark Gullickson, who needed some money, somewhere between 105,000 and 115,000, to fix up his mother's home prior to sale. The defendant proposed that the companies loan Gullickson money at an interest rate of 13%. Casey and Frank agreed. However, over the next two years, the defendant wrote himself checks totalling more than \$420,000 while representing that the checks were loans to Gullickson.

When Casey and Frank became concerned that Gullickson had not repaid any money on the loan and that the dollar amount of the loan had gone well beyond the original amount, the defendant told his business partners that Gullickson needed more money, that he had fallen on hard times, and that the defendant was going to guarantee the loan.

By 2011, Gullickson was still not paying on the loan and Casey asked to see a copy of the original promissory note. The defendant emailed a purported promissory note between the companies and Mark Gullickson. When he received the note, Mr. Casey became concerned that the

amount of the note was \$600,000 and that Gullickson's signature looked like the handwriting of the defendant.

The United States would have called Mark Gullickson, who would have testified that he did not sign the promissory note and never borrowed any money from the Fairview Ridge companies.

Through testimony and documentary evidence, the
United States would have established that the defendant
filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the Western
District of Wisconsin on February 14, 2013. The
statements in his bankruptcy petition were made under
penalty of perjury. In that document, rather than
disclose the true nature of the debt to Fairview Ridge
companies, the defendant falsely listed the debt as,
quote, "loans to debtor," close quote.

During the course of the bankruptcy proceeding the trustee learned of the supposed loan to Mr. Gullickson and conducted a deposition of the defendant about the nature of the Gullickson loan as it related to his debt to the Fairview Ridge entities. During the deposition the defendant admitted under oath that he obtained unauthorized advances from the Fairview Ridge companies in the form of checks he wrote to himself for his own personal use. He admitted under oath that his business partners believed the money was being loaned to Mark

Gullickson, because that's what he represented to them.

And the United States would have introduced an audio of the defendant's admissions.

Regarding materiality of the false statement, the U.S. Trustee would have testified that the reason that the nature of the debt is significant in the context of a bankruptcy proceeding is because legitimate debts are often dischargeable in bankruptcy, while debts created by embezzlement or fraud are not dischargeable.

In this case the government would have established that the defendant lied on his bankruptcy petition in an effort to deceive the trustee and the bankruptcy court about the nature of his debt to the Fairview Ridge companies and to conceal his prior criminal conduct.

We would ask the Court to take judicial notice that the Bankruptcy Code is found in Title 11 of the United States Code.

THE COURT: All right. Very good.

19 Mr. Van Wagner, I'll start with you. Can the government 20 prove those things?

MR. VAN WAGNER: Yes, it can.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sweeney, same question to you: can the government prove those things?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Sweeney, I'm just going to

ask you to tell me, in your own words, about the 1 2 statements you made to the bankruptcy court regarding the nature of the obligation that you had to the Fairview 3 4 companies, if not to why you did that. 5 MR. VAN WAGNER: You are referring to the 6 schedules he filed, I presume? 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 MR. VAN WAGNER: Okay. 9 THE DEFENDANT: I described them and then 10 testified that they were loans. 11 THE COURT: Okay. When in fact they were 12 something else? 13 THE DEFENDANT: When in fact they were as a 14 result of an embezzlement. 15 THE COURT: Okay. And so why did you make that 16 misrepresentation to the bankruptcy court? 17 THE DEFENDANT: I'm not sure, all these years 18 later, but I surmise that I was concerned that they would 19 look something like a legitimate loan, which is how I 20 presented them. 21 THE COURT: Okay. And that was for the purpose of having those obligations discharged in the bankruptcy; 23 am I understanding that right? 24 MR. VAN WAGNER: You can answer that. Answer it 25 the way you've answered it to me. May I have a moment?

1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 (Discussion held off the record between defendant and 3 counsel.) 4 THE DEFENDANT: I didn't do it for the purpose of 5 discharge, because my filing was a Chapter 11, where I 6 didn't ask the court for any discharge. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Well, tell me why then did you not simply describe them as an embezzlement then? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Because I felt it wasn't in my 10 best interest to present them as that. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Because it --12 THE DEFENDANT: It would look bad. THE COURT: It would look bad. 13 14 MR. VAN WAGNER: I can help the Court with the 15 fact that the government agrees on. 16 THE COURT: Okay. MR. VAN WAGNER: The case was converted 17 18 involuntarily to a Chapter 7. 19 THE COURT: Okay. MR. VAN WAGNER: And I fully understand that, in 20 21 reviewing the transcripts, the government certainly holds 22 the view that the sincerity of his not seeking discharge 23 could be called into question by lack of any apparent ability to pay. But as a practical matter, when it was

filed as a Chapter 11, the request was to reorganize the

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debt and it was converted involuntarily later by one of the debtors.

THE COURT: All right. Here's the issue I'm struggling with here: I'm satisfied that the misrepresentation was made intentionally to the bankruptcy court. I'm also satisfied that ultimately the misrepresentation was material. I don't know that it was material at the time the misrepresentation was made, but I don't know that that's really an element of the offense.

MR. VAN WAGNER: Well, I think that we agree that it was, because when he made the representation, it was intended to list it under the category of potentially dischargeable debts. If the Chapter 11 failed, those who know the bankruptcy laws, and Patrick did at that point, know that Chapter 11's aren't always granted and they can't be converted.

So as a practical matter, part of the proffer that the government has offered from the trustee is 100-percent accurate, and that is that it's important for debts to be listed accurately. Had he listed them as the proceeds of unlawful activity, that would have been the end of the Chapter 11 and it would have also been the end of any effort to reorganize.

THE COURT: All right. And what I'm trying to do is make sure that Mr. Sweeney acknowledges and admits, in

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his own words, that he intentionally made a false
representation in the bankruptcy court, and I think that
that's been established. But I would also like, in an
abundance of caution, to make sure that Mr. Sweeney also
admits that he was intentionally making a material
misrepresentation in the bankruptcy.
         THE DEFENDANT: I believe it was material, as I
sit here today, sure.
         THE COURT: All right. Okay. All right.
Ms. Duchemin, are you satisfied that we have an admission
that establishes all the elements?
         MS. DUCHEMIN: I do. The statute requires that
the defendant made the statement with intent to deceive,
and I believe that that's been established.
         THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very good.
Anything else I need to review before I ask Mr. Sweeney
what his plea is?
        MS. DUCHEMIN: No, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Okay.
        MR. VAN WAGNER: No, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Mr. Van Wagner? Okay. Good.
       Then I'm going to ask you, Mr. Sweeney, what is
right.
your plea to Count 2 of the superseding indictment?
                         I plead quilty to Count 2.
         THE DEFENDANT:
         THE COURT: All right. Very good. On the basis
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of this discussion with you and your attorney, on the basis of the record in the case as a whole, I'm satisfied that you've entered a plea knowingly and voluntarily, that you've done so after an adequate opportunity to consult with counsel, that you have done so with an understanding both of the nature of the charge and of the consequences of a plea of guilty. I'm also satisfied that there's a factual basis for the plea.

Accordingly, I find and adjudge you guilty of Count 2 of the superseding indictment. I will accept the plea agreement conditionally pending a review of the presentence report.

All right. So we've got two more tasks: one is to set the dates for the sentencing and the disclosures and objection schedule in connection with that, but then also we need to determine Mr. Sweeney's release status.

MR. VAN WAGNER: May we have a discussion on the record about scheduling before you eke out the tentative dates?

THE COURT: By all means. But let's just deal with the release status. Ms. Duchemin, is there going to be an objection from the government to Mr. Sweeney's continued release?

MS. DUCHEMIN: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Then let's just deal with

that. Mr. Sweeney, I'll continue your release pending your sentencing on the same conditions that have governed your conduct prior to the plea agreement. So you're still bound by those conditions and I will continue your release upon those conditions. Let's talk about sentencing then.

MR. VAN WAGNER: May it please the Court. I'm going to at this point, having had a frank and extended conversation with the prosecutor yesterday, as fair as I want to be to the prosecutor, ask if they could state what our agreement is and how we want to approach this and suggest this to the Court.

MS. DUCHEMIN: Your Honor, based on my conversations with Mr. Van Wagner and based on my review of the evidence, I think there's a genuinely complex restitution issue here, because there's some -- there's lots of issues, to put it mildly. And so I guess Mr. Van Wagner and I would request one of two things, either which I think is fine with both parties --

MS. DUCHEMIN: -- one of which is that the Court set a sentencing and then simply just plan ahead that we're going to probably have a separate restitution hearing that we're going to have to take some evidence on --

Okay.

THE COURT: All right.

THE COURT:

MS. DUCHEMIN: -- or if the Court would like to set out sentencing a bit in the hopes that we can come to an agreement.

I think Mr. Van Wagner and I are on the same page as to what the issues are. So at least I think we can negotiate, you know, to the end of trying to come up with a number. Whether or not we're going to be able to come up with a number without evidence, I don't know. So one of those procedural mechanisms would I think -- either one would be fine.

THE COURT: How much time do you think you're going to need?

MR. VAN WAGNER: May I make --

able to do one hearing and we could do the restitution hearing and the sentencing hearing at the same time. I've been kind of assuming, I'll take the government's imprimatur on this, but I'm kind of assuming that

Mr. Sweeney is a candidate for self-surrender, and so I don't know if there's an urgency to get him to begin serving a sentence of incarceration, if that's coming. I don't know that that's critical. So if we delay the sentencing, I don't see that there's a whole lot of damage to society or the interests of government.

MS. DUCHEMIN: I concur.

35 THE COURT: But if that's your perspective, then 1 2 it seems efficient to the Court do it in one hearing. 3 MR. VAN WAGNER: And, Your Honor, we -- is it 4 okay if I stand? 5 THE COURT: Whatever. Make yourself comfortable. 6 MR. VAN WAGNER: I'd prefer it. That's my 7 parochial schooling upbringing. THE COURT: 8 Yeah. 9 MR. VAN WAGNER: It would be our suggestion that if the Court sets the second of those two options, which 10 is a longer date for sentencing, the counsel for the 11 12 government and I have talked about sitting down and 13 identifying what is a very complex picture, and 14

identifying the things we can stipulate to and agree to and avoid testimony on foundationally or factually, and then identify and narrow the issues that remain.

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I suspect there's still going to be the need for a hearing and it's probably going to involve witnesses and evidence. And so it would be our suggestion, since a lot of that information may also play into, to a certain extent, the Court's decision on sentencing, it makes sense to have that hearing ahead of time, set the sentencing further down, and set a date for the hearing and give us time, as we said, to work throughout whatever we can.

MS. DUCHEMIN: Or do it on the same day.

MR. VAN WAGNER: Well, or the same day, although --

THE COURT: Switching them doesn't serve the interests and efficiency. I still have to do two hearings. But if the same day works, I would just give you enough time to get it together so that we can settle on -- we do one hearing, it's going to be longer than a normal sentencing.

MR. VAN WAGNER: You're right. And the only thing I think neither of us is able to do today is predict how much time we'll need because of the work I've outlined for you we plan to do in advance. So I suggest that we pick a day that you have pretty free and start early.

THE COURT: You're making me nervous. I was thinking a half a day would cover it.

MR. VAN WAGNER: It could be.

THE COURT: All right. I get it. You don't know yet what we don't know. We have the unknown unknowns problem. And so I'm open to -- I will tell you that under ordinary circumstances, I would hope that we could get the sentencing hearing, with the restitution, done in half a day, even that seems ample to me. But again I don't know really what all of the issues are. And my experience is when a sentencing hearing goes for more than four hours, people get kind of tired and it seems to get past the

point of diminishing returns on a lot of issues.

But we're just trying to answer questions that it would be impossible for us to answer, so tell me how much more time you need. Let me just tell you: under ordinary circumstances, with the usual schedule, based on what Mr. Stieve has told me, we would be looking at sentencing in the week of October 9th, and so that's the normal trajectory. That doesn't build in any extra time to deal with the restitution problem. So what are you thinking: are you thinking another week? are you thinking another month?

MR. VAN WAGNER: May I address that first?

THE COURT: By all means.

MR. VAN WAGNER: I have a homicide trial on the second full week of August -- on the third full week of October that will occupy my time or much of it.

THE COURT: I'm assuming we're going beyond that because you've asked for some more time.

MR. VAN WAGNER: I'm suggesting to the Court that one month would be the minimum amount of time. But if we're going to sit down and go through and try to achieve stipulations, there's a number of sets of documents that we may not yet be in possession of that may or may not relate. It's a complicated corporate situation, financial situation. So I would suggest at least 30 days and

somewhere from 30 to 60 after that.

THE COURT: Let's start with 30 days. If I'm reading between the lines here, you're telling me that there is some documents you need to get and you don't know how long it will take you to get them. I think within a month -- frankly, you should be able to do your work in a month. But if you have to wait for documents, maybe I have a little bit of sympathy for that, but 30 days is what I have in mind.

MR. VAN WAGNER: My reference to the homicide trial was to indicate that a good chunk of that month I won't even be available.

THE COURT: Yeah. So, anyways, I'll give you time after that. But certainly in the lead-up to your homicide trial, you can take the steps to collect the documents you need.

MR. VAN WAGNER: Absolutely.

THE COURT: So I'm looking at, like, the week of November 13th. It could be as early as -- the following week is the Thanksgiving week, so let's avoid that. Let's look at -- how about Friday, the 17th of November? I'll give the defendant the first crack at that.

MR. VAN WAGNER: Well, Your Honor, that will give me incentive to be speedy, because that's also the day I leave, late in the afternoon, to go to deer camp.

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             THE COURT: Gives everyone an incentive.
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            MS. DUCHEMIN: Your Honor --
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            THE COURT: Yes.
            MS. DUCHEMIN: -- is it possible to do it on the
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   16th?
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             THE COURT: It would. Let's see. I've got a --
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   it looks like I have a court trial starting at nine.
            MS. DUCHEMIN: Okay. I can -- I'd prefer not to
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   do the 17th, but I can do the 17th. So we can leave it
   the 17th, that's fine.
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             THE COURT: All right. Let's do it the 17th.
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   I'm sorry to shoehorn you into the 17th, but --
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            MS. DUCHEMIN: That's okay.
            THE COURT: November 17th, 2017. We will start
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   at 9 a.m. I will block out the rest of the day, hoping
   that the afternoon and the demands of Mr. Van Wagner's
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   travel to his deer camp will give us all an incentive to
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   wrap it up earlier than the end of the day. Where do you
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   hunt?
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            MR. VAN WAGNER: Not far enough away. In the
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   Dells -- well, in the woods outside the Dells. I don't go
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   to Jellystone Park.
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             THE COURT: Yeah. You can get up early and get
   there Saturday morning before dawn, but you want to get up
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   there and --
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MR. VAN WAGNER: I'm the camp cook, so I'll have to be there by midnight.

THE COURT: All right. Good. That will be when we do it. Let's dovetail this back to the needs of the probation office. So that's extended considerably. Your original proposal, Mr. Stieve, was that you would have the report available on September 1st. This gives you a little bit more leeway.

So let me take some input from the parties. When would you like the report? And of course it probably won't deal with the restitution issues that are the delay. So I want to give Mr. Stieve, since we're moving this out, I'll give him more flexibility to work this into his normal work flow. So, Mr. Stieve.

MR. STIEVE: Thank you, Your Honor. I have the standard 35 days disclosure prior to sentencing would take us and put us at on or about October 6th for a disclosure date, objections the 20th.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask you this: Are there other complications in the sentencing beside the restitution?

MS. DUCHEMIN: There are. And I was just going to say, so that we're not just, you know, leaving the Court totally in the dark here: one of the issues that is going to come up, I anticipate, is that when the partners

discovered the fraud, Mr. Sweeney was pretty quickly thereafter not a part of the business anymore. And I anticipate that perhaps one of the arguments Mr. Sweeney may try and raise is that his interest in the business, the value of that interest, should be offset against what he embezzled.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. DUCHEMIN: And there's even another layer of complexity on that because his interest is cross-collateralized as well and was being foreclosed on at the time by the State Bank of Cross Plains, so whether or not at the time of all of this he even owned the interest anymore or what the value of it is. And frankly, you know, the parties, understandably so, have been focusing on the elements of the offense and not, you know, all these layers of restitution, so that's kind of what we have to deal with.

I think that it is going to almost come down to a more conceptual issue than it is going to be is it, you know, \$14.21 or is it \$10,000, or whatever. I don't think it's going to be a numbers issue as much as the Court is going to have to decide, are you willing to offset and what does everybody think the relative value of that business interest was at the time. Does that make sense?

THE COURT: It does, and I appreciate that, which

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42 leads to another question. But it suggests to me that Mr. Stieve's work is not unduly complicated. MS. DUCHEMIN: Right. THE COURT: And so the only question I have is whether we should be dealing with the guideline -- by the way, does this affect the loss amount at all? MS. DUCHEMIN: I don't believe. MR. VAN WAGNER: No. The loss or attempted loss remains the same. It clearly -- I think the prosecutor has very well articulated the principal issues that we have to sort through. THE COURT: So bottom line is that for the things that Mr. Stieve has to address, the restitution issue does not complicate that --MS. DUCHEMIN: I agree. THE COURT: -- and so that can be -- I don't see any reason for it to be done -- this is just kind of my perspective here as well is I don't want to read a long presentence report 30 days before I do a sentencing. I'll forget it all by then, so I always do that kind of towards the end. So we might as well address the objections and everything a little bit closer to the actual sentencing hearing, okay, so that's my --

MS. DUCHEMIN: That makes sense.

THE COURT: So the presentence report will be

43 available October 21st and October 20th will be the date 1 2 for your objections. Does that work for you? 3 MR. VAN WAGNER: Say those dates again. THE COURT: October 6th will be the date the 4 5 presentence report is available. That makes your 6 objections due on October 20th. 7 MR. VAN WAGNER: Yeah. I thought you, first time, said the 21st. The 6th and the 20th. 8 9 THE COURT: The 6th and the 20th for objections. 10 Then on the restitution issue, I quess the bottom 11 line question is are you going to present expert evidence 12 on this as well. What am I going to have to digest? 13 MS. DUCHEMIN: That's a very good question. And 14 admittedly, I'm certainly no business valuation expert myself. And trying to figure out to what extent his 15 16 interest was in the process of being taken by the bank is 17 also an issue that we have to try and figure out. So that 18 the answer is, unfortunately, I don't know. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 MR. VAN WAGNER: I can say probably. 21 THE COURT: Okay. I'm not surprised. Now, the 22 next question is -- this isn't the kind of question that

I'm used to answering on the fly at a hearing when you

just lay it out for me -- so do you anticipate briefing

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the issue ahead of time?

MR. VAN WAGNER: I would say we anticipate outlining it. While it's conceptual, I'm not sure it's a legal issue. As much as it is a, as the prosecutor says, conceptual issue, that depends upon the various things that the prosecutor said.

But I think it would be extremely helpful that the Court had from us, either by stipulation or by competing statements of the financial picture, what we believe is there to look at in the context of the overarching question, and that is the value of Mr. Sweeney's corporate ownership -- what it was is obviously a complicated issue -- but then also whether any of that is an offset to a restitution.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. VAN WAGNER: In short, there's never been an accounting. My client technically would have the right to go back in the civil setting and pursue an accounting. What we hope to do is short circuit that and put it before you for purposes of restitution. So I think summaries would be really helpful for you and outlines.

THE COURT: Also, if I'm going to have an expert presentation, I'd like to be prepared in advance so I can ask questions of the expert that are informed rather than just getting the tutorial in an hour and being asked to decide on that basis.

MS. DUCHEMIN: Right. What I sort of envisioned, 1 2 Your Honor, is that the parties submit something which is -- I think you're going to sort of find yourself in one 3 of two conceptual camps. And so that the parties can 4 5 submit --6 THE COURT: If I understand, the conceptual 7 dilemma here is I offset or I don't offset. 8 MS. DUCHEMIN: Right. 9 THE COURT: Okav. 10 MS. DUCHEMIN: And so I think the parties could help the Court out by essentially laying out: look, if you 11 12 find at the hearing these facts, this would be the result; 13 if you find these facts, this would be the result; such 14 that then the Court just has to choose the two options and can do so more easily on the fly. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. Then I would like -- and you 17 tell me if you need a briefing sequence, but what I'm 18 prepared to propose, because it's kind of efficient for 19 the parties, is that you each just give me your side of 20 the equation at the same time a week before the sentencing 21 hearing. 22 MR. VAN WAGNER: I think that's perfect. 23 MS. DUCHEMIN: I agree. 24 THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. We don't have to turn

it into a patent case. But if you just give me your

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submissions a week before, I can digest that and be 1 2 prepared for the hearing. MS. DUCHEMIN: Very good. 3 THE COURT: In connection with that, would you 4 5 also then indicate what you intend to present to me at the 6 hearing, so I know what witnesses to expect then? 7 MS. DUCHEMIN: Yes. And we'll try and give the Court a better sense of how long we would anticipate any 8 9 individual witness would testify --10 THE COURT: Okay. MS. DUCHEMIN: -- for the Court's calendar. 11 12 THE COURT: Good. And none of this forecloses 13 you reaching agreement on as many things you reach 14 agreement on, so hopefully you can use this time for that as well. 15 16 Can you also, by that same week deadline, give me 17 everything else that you want me to consider in connection 18 with the sentencing, so you want to do a sentencing memo, 19 so I can dig in one time? Anything else you want --20 letters in support, sentencing memoranda -- if I get those 21 a week in advance, that would -- I'll have the whole 22 package for me in advance of the hearing a week before. 23 MR. VAN WAGNER: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VAN WAGNER: In my last sentencing before

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you, I didn't receive letters until two days before, which is why they came --

THE COURT: And ordinarily I'm fine. Two days before is about when I prepare for a sentencing. So no need to, you know, rush you ahead of when I'm really working on it, so that's why the two-day rule is usually what I follow. This one is more complicated.

And I do find it useful when I have some recognizable difficulty in a sentencing. Here it's restitution, but sometimes there's a guideline issue. Sometimes it's just better for me to be able to have that in advance and get the parties' positions on it. Sometimes even an advance ruling on an issue is useful for the sentencing presentations.

But in this case, what I think really makes sense is what we've booked out: give you time to work on restitution so we can do one hearing and try to work it all out and resolve it in one gulp, even if it's a long gulp.

Those are all my concerns. Is there anything else we need to address today?

MS. DUCHEMIN: No, Your Honor.

MR. VAN WAGNER: Not from the defense.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. We'll hear from you in a few weeks and then see you shortly of that.

(Adjourned at 1:51 p.m.)

I, CHERYL

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* * *

I, CHERYL A. SEEMAN, Certified Realtime and Merit Reporter, in and for the State of Wisconsin, certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of the proceedings held on the 21st day of July, 2017, before the Honorable James D. Peterson, Chief Judge of the Western District of Wisconsin, in my presence and reduced to writing in accordance with my stenographic notes made at said time and place.

Dated this 12th day of August, 2017.

/s/

Cheryl A. Seeman, RMR, CRR Federal Court Reporter